



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

upon which to formulate its judgment; it is most improbable that history will ever have more data than those which the author has here assembled.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

China, the Country and Its People. By G. Waldo Browne. With an Introduction by the Hon. John D. Long. xiii and 477 pp. Dana Estes & Co., Boston. \$2.50. 10 x 7½.

At some time some benefactor of the race will insist that popular works on geographical themes shall be written with scrupulous accuracy. Really the obligation is infinitely greater in the case of popular works where the readers are left quite defenceless against the author, for professional geographers can correct for themselves the errors which creep into professional treatises, while the untrained reader is led far astray. China has become of foremost interest in the present overthrow of the last Tatar dynasty. The reader is entitled to have a story without distortion such as appears too frequently in this volume. Interesting as the observance is to students of social customs, we can imagine that the couvade is a matter of scant significance to the general reader, but if the author felt that his theme required five lines and a couplet on the subject, as on page 131, he might have seen to it that it was not described as couvade. There is an unusual mechanical feature in this book: it is only upon the right hand pages that there is a running head line and page number, the left hand pages being left bald. In one particular the work has peculiar value. Many of the abundant illustrations are reproduced from photographs. But at least half of the pictures are reproductions in line of a famous series of colored lithographs which were published in Paris some time before 1860. The original prints are now a great treasure to collectors, their reproduction here makes them in this wise accessible to many who might not be able to see the originals.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Le Tibet Révolté vers Népémakö, la Terre Promise des Tibétains. Par Jacques Bacot. 364 pp. Maps, ill. Hachette et Cie, Paris, 1912. Fr. 15. 9½ x 6.

The author, having been in Tibet in 1907 and written thereupon a noteworthy volume, returns to Tibet in 1909 and asks himself what there can be, what there really is, about a land so inaccessible and so inhospitable which brings back the traveler who has once experienced its pains. A land, he calls it, of shepherds and of monks, forbidden land to strangers, cut off from the world and such a near neighbor of heaven that the natural occupation of its people is prayer. This narrative gives us to see somewhat of the reason. Bacot does not pretend that this is a pleasant land, he minimizes none of the inconveniences and the dangers of the travel, he makes no excuse for the dirtiest land on earth; but his story is filled with the delight in which he pushed among the mountains and forced his way against opposition. His route lay eastward of the line of British approach to Tibet; a country was traversed which had not even been touched by the devoted and anonymous agents of the Indian Trigonometrical Survey. Upon his outward march from Yun-nan-sen he opened new territory in the east of unknown Tibet and penetrated as far north as Tchangou, where he touched the region explored by Mr. Rockhill. From that point he turned south in unknown valleys as far as Conkaling, thence westward to connect his survey with his own former observations in 1907 in the valley of the upper Salwen, thence returning south along the rivers with which his former exploration had made him familiar. He is a shrewd observer and his description of this remote Tibet loses nothing of interest in his vivacious style of narrative.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

The Progress of Japan, 1853-1871. By J. H. Gubbins. 323 pp. Map. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1911. 9 x 6.

The author considers the transformation of Japan from a nation living in seclusion to a great and modern civilized power, to have occurred between the arrival of Commodore Perry in Japan in 1853, and the signing of the Portsmouth Convention in 1905. He divides this time into two periods, the first comprising the rise and fall of the Shogunate, the administrative rulers as distinguished from the sovereigns of Japan, which ended with the abolition of feudalism in 1871. It is with this preliminary stage that Mr. Gubbins especially deals. He